

# Ike Cool on Hope In Summit Talks

President Eisenhower yesterday warned against great expectations from the forthcoming Big Four meeting. While promising to "explore every decent avenue toward a lasting and just peace," the President urged no relaxation of our military posture. He also said he expected a whole series of conferences to follow the Big Four meeting.

In a speech to the graduating class at West Point, Eisenhower said it was a "fatuous expectation" to expect a great reduction of east-west tensions. The Soviet government has indicated its desire to hold a Big Four meeting in order to bring about such relaxation and end the cold war.

Eisenhower in his address said the Big Four meeting should be regarded as "only a beginning in a renewed effort that may last a generation. It is a task that may result in a long series of conferences," he said.

With an obvious bow to the Knowland wing of the Republican Party, which has called Big Four negotiations "appeasement," Eisenhower said: "We should not be reckless and witless, relaxing our posture merely because a persistent foe may assume a smiling face and soft voice."

The President thus echoed the John Foster Dulles speech of the day before in which the Secretary of State expressed doubts that any relaxation of tensions could be brought about by the Big Four meeting. Dulles said he thought the tensions could merely be "identified."

However, yesterday Dulles told a press conference that the Big Four conference could accomplish a great deal for peace. But he said it was up to the Soviet Union alone, and refused to say that the U.S. would also make concessions toward ending the cold war or settling disputed issues.

Dulles told his press conference that the situation in the Formosa Straits was less hazardous today, and that there is an informal cease-fire in the area. He also said he had no firm plan yet for meeting Indian special ambassador Krishna Menon, who is coming to Washington soon to help end the Formosa crisis.

## Soviets Offer To Recognize West Germany

MOSCOW, June 7.—The Soviet Union today offered to recognize West Germany and invited Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to come to Moscow to discuss the establishment of diplomatic and trade relations.

The offer and invitation were made in a note to the Bonn Government. It was the first official communication ever sent by the Soviet government, and constituted unofficial recognition by the USSR of the West German Government.

The note said, "The Soviet Government would welcome the arrival in Moscow of the Chancellor of the Federal German Republic and of other representatives . . . to discuss the establishment of diplomatic and trade relations and to consider other selected questions."

## GOP Kills Cal. FEPC

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 7 (FP).—The state senate labor committee killed all three FEPC bills, two of which had been passed by the assembly. The third, a full FEPC measure providing funds as well as setting up a commission, had been introduced in the senate. All three measures were defeated on straight party lines: five Republicans against two Democrats for.

# Extend GM Talks; Ford Rouge Workers Strike

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, June 7.—The CIO United Auto Workers and the General Motors Corp. today agreed to extend the contract to Sunday midnight as the deadline for a strike of the corporation's 350,000 hourly auto workers was only some hours away. Simultaneously, the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers announced that its contract covering GM's Frigidaire and other plants employing 35,000 workers had also been extended to the same day.

## The UAW-Ford Agreement

An Editorial

THE FORD-UAW agreement includes for the first time an important break-through towards the principle of corporation responsibility for laid off workers. This is a significant development despite the serious inadequacies in the contract on a number of important questions facing workers.

To judge by the way the Ford agreement was handled in the press and over TV channels, it would appear that the provision for supplementary unemployment benefits is the result of the "benevolence" of Henry Ford, II.

Quite forgotten are the automobile workers who by their militancy, as shown by a \$25 million strike fund and the 96 percent pro-strike vote, made a settlement impossible without some concessions to the long-standing demand of guaranteed work or wages.

Notwithstanding the exaggerated claims for the provisions towards it in the Ford agreement, the supplementary unemployment benefits won are unquestionably an important gain in the struggle for greater security. The extra check from the company's fund added to the regular unemployment insurance check, while far below full wages, and limited to a maximum of 26 weeks, will be welcomed by the unemployed worker.

He will not greet it as a grant from Henry Ford, II, as the company would like the public to see it, but as a down-payment in the continuing fight for a full guarantee of work or wages. He will further understand that even the limited gains in the contract are insecure and must be fought for on the legislative and judicial fronts for the still necessary laws and rulings to save the fund from being scrapped. He, and all workers, will see the gain as a new spur in the fight for more adequate unemployment insurance or employer-paid supplementary benefits, in all states and industries.

The gain registered in the Ford contract is not evidence of more company "benevolence" in relations with labor, but an indication that the wage STRUGGLE of the workers has been lifted to a higher level, beyond just a raise in wages, to greater economic security.

THE CONTRACT HAS some other gains, notably another penny on the five-cent hourly "annual improvement" and on the pensions and insurance. But on the whole those other gains are very modest and in large measure a "catch-up" by the UAW because it has been tied to a five-year pact.

With many of the workers in the Ford plant we share disappointment that some long-needed and often-promised changes in "non-money" provisions of the contract have not come through.

The workers expect an improvement in grievance handling, curbs on the company's almost unrestricted authority to speedup workers and to discipline and penalize them for alleged "offenses" against that authority.

For five years the union leaders promised the next contract will include the UAW's model fair practices (anti-discrimination) (Continued on Page 8)

## Senate Unit Okays Bill for \$1 Wage Floor

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Senate Labor Committee today approved a bill to raise the minimum wage law from the present 75 cents to \$1 an hour.

Committee chairman Lister Hill (D-Ala.) said the bill might be brought up on the Senate floor tomorrow.

Hill said the \$1 minimum was approved without a record vote after other substitute proposals were defeated. They were:

1—By Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-NY), to increase the minimum to \$1.25 and to broaden the coverage of the present law; defeated by voice vote.

2—By Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Col.), to increase the minimum to 90 cents; defeated by a vote of 11 to 2 with only Allott and Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ) supporting it.

3—By Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-NY), to increase the minimum to \$1.25 with no change in coverage; defeated 8 to 5.

The bill would make the increase effective next Jan. 1.

## POSTAL WAGE HIKE BILL SENT TO WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The House and Senate gave final approval today to a bill raising postal employees pay an average of 8 percent.

The measure was sent to President Eisenhower, who is expected to approve it.

The House passed the Senate-approved bill by 407 to 1 and returned it to the Senate for acceptance of minor amendments. The Senate agreed to them by voice vote.

## Busses for This Sunday's Picnic

In addition to busses leaving centrally from 13 St. and University Place, Manhattan, Daily Worker supporters in some parts of the city are planning their own bus, as well as car, arrangements for the labor press picnic at Midvale, N. J., Sunday morning.

A couple of busses will leave from Brooklyn's Coney Island and Bay areas, and there will be another bus or two from the Williamsburgh area. The Coney Island-Bay busses will leave from Surf Ave., between 31 and 32 Sts., at 9 a.m., and from 86 St. and Bay Parkway, at 9:30 a.m. We'll report on the Williamsburgh busses later in the week.

Groups from other parts of the city that want to organize their own bus transportation should get

in touch with the D. W. business office, AL 4-7954, for information. We need to know by Thursday all individuals who want bus day (tomorrow), whether or not reservations for Sunday morning you need bus space.



Hey, wait! Don't let that bus leave without us! We gotta get to that Picnic, too!

(Camp Midvale—June 12)

Meanwhile a strike of 12,500 skilled workers at the Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Co. in Dearborn threatened to close down the entire works, and other strikes broke out in at least a half dozen other Ford plants in the country over the absence in the contract of a curb on speedup, and changes in other demands.

John Livingston, the UAW's vice-president heading the negotiations with GM, said he hoped to get a "better" pact with the corporation than had been won from Ford. The postponement of the deadline was on request of the corporation for more time to study the Ford supplementary unemployment benefit proposal under which laid-off workers are guaranteed extra payments from a fund to make up 60 to 65 percent of their take-home pay up to a maximum of 26 weeks, including government unemployment insurance checks.

## JUMP GUN

Several GM plants in the country jumped the gun as early as this morning with shutdowns of the Cleveland Chevrolet plant employing 3,500; Tarrytown, N. Y., Fisher Body employing 1,500, and the St. Louis Fisher Body and Chevrolet, employing a total of 6,300. The strike in the St. Louis plant said Livingston "embarrassed" him because it was his own home local.

An estimated 32,000 Ford workers were out in various plants today. The walkout at the Rouge grew to 17,000 within hours. The issue was the demand for a 30-cent hourly increase for the 4,500 tool and die workers and for overtime and Saturday and Sunday premium pay for the 7,000 maintenance workers.

Plant spokesmen said the whole plant would have to shut down if the walkout didn't end. Already the engine, stamping, frame and foundry buildings have been shut down.

Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, called the stoppage "unauthorized" and at this writing was pleading with the workers to return.

In Monroe, Mich., the stoppage of 1,900 is over the absence of speedup curbs in the contract with Ford. Other struck Ford plants are in Kansas City, Mo., (aircraft); Mercury Assembly, St. Louis, Buffalo and Parma, O., and Hamburg, N. Y.

At UAW national headquarters a spokesman minimized the seriousness of the stoppages, claiming it "takes about five days" to wind up a big strike of Ford magnitude.

Spokesmen of the Rouge strikers said, however, that the aim is to force the national leadership to reopen negotiations "for more."



# British Railwaymen Accept Plan to Negotiate Demands

LONDON, June 7.— Britain's striking railway firemen and engineers today accepted a labor-drafted negotiating formula for ending their 10-day walkout. The railroad strike, called 10 days ago when 67,000 members of the Associated Society of Locomotive En-

## UN Festival of Faith to Be Held June 19 in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO June 7.— Sir Leslie Munro, New Zealand's Ambassador to the U.S., has been selected to make the acceptance speech for the various resolutions of faith in the United Nations that will be presented to a giant prayer-for-peace gathering here June 19.

The Festival of Faith steering committee announced that Sir Leslie, who is also New Zealand's permanent representative to the UN, will make one of the key addresses at the afternoon gathering in the Cow Palace June 19.

The Festival of Faith, initiated

ed by representatives of Buddhism; Christianity, including the Protestant church and the Eastern Orthodox churches; Confucianism, Hinduism, Judaism, and the Moslem faith, will gather what is hoped will be a capacity audience to honor the United Nations, and to pray for world peace.

U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles will also speak at the ceremony, which will begin at 3:30 p.m. Delegates to the United Nations Tenth Commemorative session, which will open here June 20, will be honored guests.

## Newsman at Bandung Says Asia 'Knew All About U.S. Negroes'

Eugene Gordon, Negro journalist who recently returned from Bandung, Indonesia, said this week that "the Indonesian people knew all about discrimination against Negroes in the U. S. before I got there." He discounted reports of "anti-American propaganda" on this question at the Asia-Africa Conference, adding: "There was no need for it anyway; everyone knew the facts."

Gordon will give an eye-witness report on the Asian-African Conference tomorrow (Thursday) at 8 p.m., at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Ave.

Featured on the program is a

## Japan All-Party MP Group to Go To Helsinki

TOKYO.—An all-party parliamentary group has been formed in Japan to take part in the World Assembly for Peace in Helsinki June 22-29. The group is under the leadership of former Prime Minister Katayama Tetsu.

Katayama was Prime Minister in the Coalition Government of 1947-8 and is chief adviser to the Right-Wing Socialist Party.

A leading part in forming the group is being taken by Kazami Akira, M.P., who was General Secretary of the first Konoe Ministry (1937-8) and Minister of Justice in the second Konoe Ministry (1940).

Already announced as taking part are: Matsumoto Shichiro, M.P., Right-Wing Socialist; Hozumi Shichiro, M.P., Left-Wing Socialist; Hirabayashi Taichi, M.P., Conservative Independent.

Matsumoto is from the coal-mining family in Kyushu; Hozumi is a leading member of the National Council for the Protection of the Constitution; Hirabayashi was formerly a member of Nippon Jiyuto (Japanese Liberal Party) which has now merged with Kaishinto to become Nippon Minshuto (Japanese Democratic Party), the present government party.

Also active in the preparations are Ikeda Masanosuke, M.P. and Mr. Sonoda Sunao, M.P. Ikeda is Assistant General Secretary of the government party; Sonoda is Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Fourteen business firms have expressed a desire to take part in the Assembly, including Wako Trading KK, Toho Products KK, Iino Sangyo KK and Nissho KK.

tape-recording of Gordon's interview with Moses Kotane, member of the executive of the African National Congress.

Other speakers include Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, Doxey A. Wilkerson, Cyril Philip and Dr. Alphaeus Hunton.

The meeting is sponsored by the Council on African Affairs. Admission is free.

## North Viet Nam Ready to Discuss National Election

TOKYO, June 7.—Radio Peking reported today that North Viet Nam is ready to begin talks with South Viet Nam on Indochina's nationwide elections scheduled for 1956, as permitted by the Geneva agreement.

The broadcast heard here quoted Vice Premier Pham Van Dong as saying the withdrawal and transfer of opposing troops in Indochina had created the "necessary basis for the achievement in the near future of a political settlement in Viet Nam."

## President of Indonesia Backs Bomb Ban Plea

DJAKARTRA.—Dr. Soekarno, president of Indonesia, has expressed his support for the campaign against atomic war preparations. Five ministers of the Indonesian government have signed the Vienna Appeal. The Indonesian Minister of Health has agreed to preside over the committee, which is organizing a representative Indonesian delegation for the World Peace Assembly in Helsinki.

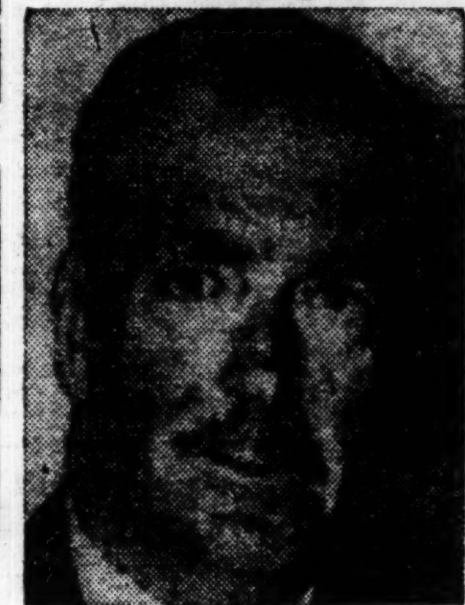
Dr. Soekarno received a delegation from the Indonesian Peace Committee which presented to him the Vienna Appeal against atomic war preparations.

## Presbyterians Of South Back Integration

RICHMOND, Va., June 7.—The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church voted 293 to 109 today to support last year's decision to work toward integration of the races within the church. The vote came after almost two hours of hot debate, after 26 members opposing integration insisted the issue be brought up again.

There was no prospect of settlement in the two other major strikes involving dock workers in six ports and seamen in two others.

Prime Minister Anthony Eden summoned his cabinet to another meeting this morning to consider



ANTHONY EDEN

the wave of labor demands which is developing all over Britain to meet higher living costs.

The Trades Union Congress, Britain's central labor organization, came up with a four-point plan to end the railroad strike after a six-hour meeting yesterday.

The plan included determining minimum requirements for settlement, getting the ASLEF to return its members to work as soon as a decision is in sight, getting all the rail unions together to agree on future wage terms, and asking Eden to authorize wage talks between the ASLEF and the British Transport Commission while the strike is still in effect.

Earlier, the striking railwaymen rejected suggestions by Eden and Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, chairman of the BTS, they first return to work and then negotiate a settlement.

## Puerto Ricans Ask Pension Law Change

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 7.—Puerto Rico's Resident Commissioner, Dr. Antonio Fernos Isern, has asked Congress to amend the federal laws of 1945 and 1952 relating to the retirement of federal employees.

The law of 1952 states that federal employees who are not citizens of the U. S. shall, on retirement, receive a lower pension than those who are.

Although Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens, the law of 1945 stipulates that federal employees who are Puerto Ricans are to be classified with foreigners when applying for retirement pension.

## Void Confession Obtained by 27-Hr. Grilling

A 41-year-old man who charged that police "brainwashed" him into confessing a part in a robbery murder is free for the first time in 13 years.

Santo Caminito was released from prison Monday after the U.S. Court of Appeals ordered a new trial on charges that he took part in the 1941 holdup killing of a Brooklyn auto parts dealer.

Caminito was freed on \$25,000 bond, put up by his parents who used their home as security.

The Appeals Court said Caminito was "unconstitutionally victimized by officialdom" and subjected to "psychological torture" in a 27-hour questioning session.

## Today Abroad

# A Reply to a Friend On Tito and Socialism

By JOSEPH CLARK

A THOUGHTFUL letter comes from a friend to this column taking issue with our views on the Soviet-Yugoslav reconciliation. He thinks this pact was merely an agreement between two states with opposing social systems and ideologies.

He writes: "Coexistence implies just what it says—peaceful getting along between two countries with different economic, political and social systems. The Soviet Union is a socialist country. Yugoslavia is not. . . ."

But was the joint declaration signed by the Soviet and Yugoslav governments like an agreement between, let us say, a socialist and a capitalist country? Not from the text of the declaration itself. This was an agreement in conformity with the in-

terests of "peace and socialism" according to the joint declaration.

In referring to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries the statement notes the "different forms of socialist development" which are the concern of the individual countries.

The joint declaration also provides for cooperation among organizations of the two countries for "the exchange of socialist experiences. . . ."

An editorial published in Pravda even before the Belgrade parley cited three reasons, within Yugoslavia, for close kinship with the Soviet Union. These were:

1. That public ownership of the basic means of production

(Continued on Page 5)

## Canada Bounces Officer for 'Inevitable War' Speech

OTTAWA, Ont., June 7.— Defense Minister Ralph Campney transferred to a less sensitive job today an air vice marshal who said the west was "keen, anxious and willing" to fight the USSR.

Campney told the House of Commons yesterday that Air Vice Marshal John L. Plant, 44, former chief of staff at Allied Air Force Headquarters for Central Europe, would be shifted from the RCAF general staff.

Campney and Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent both termed "improper" and "indiscreet" a speech Plant made last week to Canadian and United States aviation writers in Toronto.

Plant was quoted as saying the government might "do away with the Canadian army and put the money into a few aircraft." He also was reported to have said war was inevitable.

Campney said the speech was "cast in a humorous vein" but nevertheless was "highly inappropriate as coming from a service officer."

## Press Conference

WEST POINT, N.Y., June 7.— President Eisenhower will hold a press conference in Washington tomorrow at 10:30 a.m.

## Nehru in USSR; Pravda Calls Visit Peace Aid

MOSCOW, June 7.— Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Moscow today for a 16-day visit to the Soviet Union.

Nehru arrived here after a two hour flight in a special Soviet plane from Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Prague Radio reported that the Indian Prime Minister before leaving the Czechoslovak capital said that he planned to "discuss many things" with Soviet leaders, including disarmament, "peaceful coexistence" and hopes of getting China into the United Nations.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda said in an editorial today that Nehru's visit will help decrease international tensions.

## British Foundry Workers Ask Cease-Fire in Kenya, Malaya

HASTINGS, England.—An immediate cease-fire in Kenya and Malaya was unanimously demanded by representatives of 75,000 foundry workers in conference here last week.

"The most infamous witchhunt on record is taking place on the plains of Kenya and in the jungles of Malaya," declared W. Livingstone (Denny, Stirlingshire).

Quoting from General Erskine's report, he said that while death from bombing had not been recorded, it was admitted that 7,800 Africans had been killed, 800 hanged and 70,000 flung into forced labor camps.

"In two and a half years 260 Africans have been killed to every one European—and it's a similar story in Malaya for the last seven years," he said.

"But no power on earth can put down the peoples of Africa and Asia," he added.

## RESOLUTION

The resolution demanded "the immediate granting in all colonies of elementary democratic rights, such as freedom of the Press and movement, the right to hold meetings, and form political parties and trade unions."

"If we are sincere about what we say about free trade unions,

let the peoples of Africa build their trade unions smashed by British imperialism," Livingstone told the delegates.

The conference unanimously recorded its opposition to all German rearmament. It supported "peaceful reunification and free elections by way of a Four-Power conference" and of "a security pact with all European countries pledged to resist aggression."

Two resolutions were passed reflecting the grave concern of the foundry men with events in the Far East and the Labor Party and T.U.C. were urged to declare their opposition to the intervention of the U.S. in China.

While welcoming Attlee's leadership on the Formosan question, the conference recommended the exile of Chiang Kai-shek whose provocative behavior could cause war and a plebiscite of the Formosan people.

By 30 to 24 the delegates declared that U. S. policy was a menace to world peace and considered "the withdrawal of U. S. bases to be vital."

The conference also deplored the decision of the General Council of the TUC to refuse the invitation of Russian trade unions to send a delegation to the USSR.



## State Dept. Dodges Courts, Gives Dr. Nathan Passport

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The State Department, dodging a legal battle on the right of American citizens to passports, yesterday announced it was reversing itself, and issued a passport to Dr. Otto Nathan, economics professor of New York University. The passport issuance followed a court order that the Department must show at an open hearing why a passport had been denied to Dr. Nathan.

Dr. Nathan declared last night that the State Department action "vindicates the fundamental right of every American citizen to travel." Dr. Nathan is executor of the estate of the late Professor Albert Einstein.

The State Department about-face announcement did not mention the charges which it had aired in court last week that Dr. Nathan was a member of the Communist Party in Germany before

1933, and that he had associated with Communists and "suspected red-front" organizations since becoming a naturalized American citizen.

A reporter asked legal officials of the Department whether Dr. Nathan had been cleared of these charges or whether the Department had decided to overlook them in the interest of getting the passport case out of court.

"Acting Secretary of State Herbert Hoover, Jr., decided on the record that Dr. Nathan was entitled to a passport," said one official. "If we had decided he was not entitled to a passport, we'd have fought this thing all the way through the courts."

## John Service Asks Reinstatement, Cites Decision in Peters Case

DOUGLAS AND BLACK RAISE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

WASHINGTON, June 7.—John Stewart Service, who was fired from the State Department in 1951 following a "loyalty" smear, today sought reinstatement in the U. S. foreign service on the basis of a new Supreme Court ruling.

Service's attorneys said they would argue, in a formal hearing before Federal District Judge Edward M. Curran this afternoon, that Service should be restored to his old job under the doctrine which the Supreme Court laid down yesterday in its ruling on the loyalty case of Dr. John R. Peters.

The court held, 7 to 2, that the old Loyalty Review Board overstepped its authority when it reopened Peters' case on its own initiative after he had been cleared by two agency boards. Peters, now a Professor of Medicine at Yale University, was fired in 1953 as a consultant to the Public Health Service.

In clearing Dr. Peters, the high tribunal sidestepped a major constitutional question which he had raised—whether Federal employees facing loyalty-security charges have the right to face and question their secret accusers.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, speaking for the majority, said the court did not reach this constitutional question because the case could be decided on narrower grounds. Justices William O. Douglas and Hugo L. Black said the court should have seized the chance to declare the "faceless informer" system unconstitutional.

**DOUGLAS' OPINION**

Justice Douglas wrote: "Dr. Peters was condemned by faceless informers, some of whom were not known even to the board that condemned him. Some of these informers were not even under oath. None of them had to submit to cross-examination. None had to face Dr. Peters. So far as we or the board know, they may be psychopaths or venal people, like Titus Oates, who revel in being informers. They may bear old grudges. Under cross-examination their stories might disappear like bubbles....

"The practice of using faceless informers has apparently spread through a vast domain. It is used not only to get rid of employees in the Government, but also employees who work for private firms having contracts with the Government....

"Those who see the force of this position counter by saying that the Government's sources of information must be protected, if the campaign against subversives is to be successful. The answer is plain. If the sources of information need protection they should be kept secret. But once they are used to destroy a man's reputation and



JUSTICE BLACK

deprive him of his 'liberty,' they must be put to the test of due process of law."

Justice Black, while agreeing the Presidential Executive Order could be construed as denying the Loyalty Review Board the power it exercised in the Peters case, wrote it would be better judicial practice to decide the constitutional issues anyway, and questioned whether the Presidential order was ever authorized by any act of Congress, and whether Congress could delegate such power to the President as he used under this order.

Service's attorneys, Gerard D.



JUSTICE DOUGLAS

Reilly and C. Edward Rhett, said the procedure which led to Service's ouster was the same as that which the court ruled improper in the Peters case.

Service, a target of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's, was cleared on six different occasions by the State Department's own loyalty board. Then, in late 1951, the Loyalty Review Board in the Civil Service Commission decided on its own initiative to hold hearings in the case. It found a "reasonable doubt" of Service's loyalty and the then Secretary of State Dean Acheson fired Service on Dec. 13, 1951.

## Scheele Says Evidence Supports Theory of Infected Cutter Vaccine

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 7. — Surgeon General Leonard Scheele told the American Medical Association today that evidence accumulated by the U. S. Public Health Service "supports a hypothesis" that polio vaccine produced by the Cutter Laboratories contained "infected virus."

Up to May 31 there had been 114 cases of polio with five deaths among approximately 5,500,000 persons who had been injected with the Salk vaccine. Sixty-nine were among the 409,000 persons who had been vaccinated with vaccine made by Cutter.

Scheele said the Cutter vaccine rate was seven times greater than the rate which could have been expected from spontaneous injection. This, he said, was "striking and statistically significant."

Dr. Jonas E. Salk told the AMA today he is working to make his vaccine more effective against type one polio virus, which causes the

most paralytic polio but is the type against which the vaccine is least effective.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis said today the 1,000,000 Salk polio shots released by the Government last night will be shipped quickly to five north-

## Philip Frankfeld, in Atlanta Jail, Undergoes Second Eye Operation

Philip Frankfeld, now serving a five-year Smith Act sentence in Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, recently underwent a second operation upon his eyes, it was learned yesterday.

Frankfeld, who lost the sight of his left eye a year ago, was operated on two weeks ago for an acute attack of glaucoma affecting the right eye. The operation was performed by an eminent Southern surgeon brought in from the

ern states and the deep South.

The five northern states are New Jersey, Maine, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota. They will get roughly 400,000 shots immediately to take care of free first injections for first and second grade school children.

Full results of the operation were not expected to be known for another two weeks, although medical authorities were reported optimistic.

Frankfeld began a five-year sentence in 1953. He will be in the prison hospital for the next two weeks, and friends can write to him during this period. The address: Philip Frankfeld, PMB 73247, Atlanta, Ga.

## Steel Union Presents Bid For 'Substantial' Pay Hike

PITTSBURGH, June 7.—The United Steelworkers of America today presented its demand for a "substantial" wage increase before the representatives of the U. S. Steel Corp. Demands will be put before the other steel producers the rest of the week. About

### House Votes Bill to Widen Obscenity Ban

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The House passed and sent to the Senate today a bill aimed at clamping a tight lid on the sale and distribution of obscene and indecent material.

The measure would make it a Federal offense knowingly to bring such material into the country or to transport it across state lines if it is intended either for sale or distribution.

## IUE Stewards Back Strike at Westinghouse

PITTSBURGH, June 7. — The 400-member stewards council of Local 601, CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, voted unanimously yesterday to continue their strike against the Westinghouse Electric Corp. The meeting, held in a jam-packed union hall, was attended by hundreds of rank and file members who fully supported the action of their union leadership by enthusiastic applause.

Officers and stewards stressed that the issues in the strike are now much more than the immediate grievance that started the chain of events leading to the strike. They expressed bitterness against the company for refusing to bargain in good faith on any grievance in the past two years. There are over 150 grievances waiting to be settled now. The expressed the thought that the local union's strike action was necessary to preserve the life of the union in the shop.

Two specific demands of the local union are that the management stop tampering with the workers' holiday pay and immediately pay wages for Memorial Day, and that the company end disciplinary furloughs against workers when they leave the shop to attend union meetings.

The Stewards Council also acted to establish soup kitchens and picket lines.

### Coast Dockers Stage Protest Stoppage

Against Bridges Trial

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7 (FP). — West Coast longshoremen stopped work June 6 in an all-day protest against the impending denaturalization trial of president Harry Bridges of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. The men handled only military shipments, mail and perishables. Bridges is scheduled to go on trial in federal court here June 20, facing the fifth prosecution aimed at deporting him to his native Australia.

100 negotiators, union and company officials gathered in a hotel room hear for the opening phase of the negotiations with an outline by David J. McDonald, president of the union, and his assistants of the union's case for a raise.

A recess of about a week was scheduled following today's session, to give the corporation time to prepare its reply and then actual bargaining is to begin, with June 30 the strike deadline.

The settlement of the Ford negotiations on a 20-cent package is expected to bolster the union's demand for something more than the 12-cent package of last year. But the steel union can only bargain for wage increases. The other issues in the pact have still a year to run. It is taken for granted, therefore, that no bargaining will take place on supplementary unemployment benefits.

The steel industry is operating at the highest production level in its history, although there is substantial unemployment.

## Protest Move For Trial of Mrs. Bachrach!

Supporters of civil liberties and of elementary human decency are urged to protest the attempt to bring Mrs. Marion Bachrach to trial under the Smith Act. Mrs. Bachrach was operated on for cancer in 1952 and again in 1953 and has been left with a permanent organic disability. It is urged that Attorney General Herbert H. Brownell be called on to instruct U.S. Attorney J. Edward Lumbard to drop the proceedings.

## Another 'Biggest Building in World' Planned for N. Y.

William Zeckendorf, president of Webb & Knapp, Inc., and James M. Smyes, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, signed a \$100,000,000 contract today for construction of a new terminal—and the world's largest building—on the present site of Pennsylvania Station in New York City.

Zeckendorf will construct atop the terminal a mammoth merchandise mart and "permanent world's fair." This giant structure will be the largest building, in terms of floor space and cubic mass, ever constructed.

## REPORT PAKISTAN TROOPS KILL 40 AT STUDENT RALLY

NEW DELHI, June 7.—An Indian newspaper reported today that Pakistan troops killed 40 students and injured many others while breaking up a protest demonstration in Rawala Kot in the Pakistan-held territory of Azad Kashmir.

The "Indian Express" said troops used machine guns on a crowd demonstrating yesterday against Pakistan's plan to merge Azad Kashmir in a single unit of West Pakistan.

Troops burned homes of anti-merger leaders to the ground, the newspaper said.



## Kohler Company's Village Stocked With Arsenal, Striking Union Told

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., June 7.—The Kohler company's village of Kohler has had three Thompson machine guns registered since Aug. 3, 1934, the Wisconsin Department of State informed Local 833, United Auto Workers as the strike at the plumbing company's plant entered its 15th month yesterday.

## Buffalo Strike Affects 20,000 AFL Building Trades Workers

BUFFALO, June 7 (FP).—Some 20,000 AFL building trades workers have been idled by a strike which has halted all heavy construction and most residential building in Buffalo and Western New York.

Three locals of the Intl. Union of Operating Engineers walked out last week, setting up picket lines that were honored by all other building trades divisions. The walkout came as the locals' contracts, affecting 900 members, expired.

Union leaders said the dispute centered on proposals by the Construction Industry Employers' Assn. that would affect working conditions "we have enjoyed for years."

Meanwhile, a strike of AFL cement masons was scheduled for this week, which was expected to widen the effect of the engineers' walkout—the first here, since the general building trades strike in 1950. In addition, AFL painters in both commercial and residential building fields were also expected to strike. The painters voted to reject the latest offers of 8c and 12½c by two employer groups.

The painters are demanding a 25c hourly raise, time and a half for work done after 4:30 in 8-hour shifts, 25c hourly premium pay for roller painting and 50c premium pay for work done more than 40 feet above ground level. In addition they are asking an increase of from \$5 to \$6 a day in room and board allowance on jobs away from home.

Negotiations between the builders and engineers were resumed on the second day of the strike, with no federal or state mediators participating.

## 6 Jailed, 72 Fined for Coming Within 1,000-Ft. Radius of Plant

FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn., June 7 (FP).—Six union organizers were given jail sentences and 72 women strikers fined for violating a no-man's-land injunction at the Serbin garment factory here. Chancellor Robert E. Lee handed out the penalties after six days of contempt-of-court hearings.

Two weeks before, 25 women workers were arrested for picketing within a 1,000-foot radius of the plant in defiance of a writ issued by Lee. The women were jailed, refusing bond from their husbands. On the night of May 14 they began demonstrations inside the bull-pen, leading sheriff Eugene Barnes to call for help from the state police.

The strikers received fines from \$10 to \$30. International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL, representatives John Kissack, Elliot Klitzman, Frank Sisco and Gerald Gordon were each sentenced to 60 days and fined \$300; Miss Pat Eames got 50 days and a \$250 fine; and Mrs. Thelma Klem, 30 days and \$150.

Kissack and Miss Eames also figured in two recent incidents in Alabama when they were chased out of the towns of Cullman and Haleyville while on organizing missions. Kissack has a \$50,000 suit pending against the mayor and other citizens of Linden, Ala., where a mob ordered him to leave town.

## April Rise in Strikes Noted

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The strike temperature chart showed a continued steep upward rise, figures of the Department of Labor for April revealed.

The department said an estimated 5,000 strikes in April involving 301,000 workers accounted for a total of 2,600,000 man-days off the job. This compared with 450 strikes, involving 220,000

workers, for a total of 1,600,000 idle man-days. In April, 1954, there were 510 strikes, involving 187,000 workers who were idle a total of 1,220,000 man-days.

The trend towards longer strikes, like those of Louisville and Nashville, Southern Bell, Sperry Gyroscope and New England textile walkouts, accounts for the rise in April.

## TRAINMEN ASK MERGER INFO

CLEVELAND, June 7.—The board of directors of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in a meeting here, authorized the union's president W. P. Kennedy to confer with George Meany and Walter Reuther on the possibility of joining in the CIO-AFL merger.

The resolution authorizes Kennedy to seek further information as to the railroad department the united organization is to have.

## MINERS' JOURNAL HITS BOTH WHITE SUPREMACY, UMT BILL

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The vote on the UMT bill was sidetracked recently because the Dixiecrats put white supremacy over patriotism, the United Mine Workers Journal says in its June 1 issue.

The issue was joined with the approval of an amendment introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) which barred segregation in the state National Guard organizations.

At that point, says the UMW Journal, "those great 'patriots' from south of the Mason-Dixon line suddenly stopped being 'patriots' and became champions of 'white supremacy.' These 'Southern gentlemen' believe in racial segregation," the miners' paper says.

"The military brass hats and their stooges on Capitol Hill have been trying to sneak a wolf-in-sheep's clothing Universal Military Training bill through Congress."

"As it has always been, the UMWA is opposed to Universal Military Training by whatever name it is called, and the administration's bill is just that."

## The Dixiecrat Who Is Blocking Action on Raising Minimum Pay

By Federated Press

It is not an inspiring sight, that which is taking place at the hearings of the House Labor Committee, under the chairmanship of Rep. Graham Barden (R-NC).

Under discussion at long last is revision of the Federal wage-hour law. Barden stalled as long as he thought possible without holding hearings at all, despite labor's repeated pleas for an increase in the present minimum of 75 cents an hour. Then last week public hearings were finally begun on bills to increase the wage floor.

To get Barden and his anti-labor colleagues on the committee to hold hearings at all, the proponents of a higher minimum took the strategic step of temporarily agreeing not to discuss extension of wage-hour coverage. Therefore the present House committee hearings are not touching this subject.

A series of Congressmen have begun to tell the committee that they favor an increase in the federal minimum to \$1.25 as asked by the organized labor movement. Among the witnesses have been Democratic Reps. Dollinger (NY), Madden (Ill), Vanik (O) and others. They have pointed out how far below the American standard of decency is the living standard of a family where the breadwinner earns only 75 cents an hour.

Madden, in particular, stressed that a higher minimum is needed to bolster the mass purchasing power which alone can prevent another depression, in his opinion. He added that those who resist increasing the minimum because they want to encourage runaway industry to move to the southern states may soon find the northern market for southern-made goods drying up.

The gray-haired, rotund gentleman who holds the committee gavel thinks almost exclusively in terms of his rural community. Mention a metal-working shop and he says: "We don't have any of that down my way." Speak of labor to Graham Barden and the image comes to him of "plowin' mules" in the tobacco fields. He has no idea of the lives of the millions who work in big towns and big

plants.

Rep Vanik gave the committee a concrete example of what has been happening recently to northern industry as a result of the regional wage differential. The Van Doren Iron Works in Cleveland, he said, had been making steel mail boxes for the U. S. government for years. It recently lost a big government contract to a North Carolina firm which underbid it by 15 cents per mail box.

The startling fact, Vanik said, is that Van Doren paid wages of \$1.90 an hour, and had a labor cost of about \$12.35 per box. The underbidding firm paid \$1 an hour, with a labor cost per box of \$6.50. The labor saving was \$5.85, he pointed out, yet the government saved only 15 cents of that.

The witnesses who came before the committee to urge that the present 75-cent minimum be raised to \$1.25 per hour were repeatedly asked how they arrived at that figure. Specializing in this were Barden and Reps. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R-NY) and Peter Frelinghuysen (R-NJ). The latter two are younger eager-beavers whose family circumstances make them completely blind to the way labor thinks and lives.

Most of the committee members have so far been relatively quiet at the hearings. On the one side, the Democrats feel frustrated with hearings limited to the minimum wage figure and controlled by a chairman of their own party who thinks like the Republicans. On the other side, the Republican veterans like Samuel McConnell (Pa.) and Wint Smith (Kan) think the legislation is not going anywhere, so why waste your breath.

It is obvious to observers here that a lot more work must be done before the House labor committee produces any kind of bill worth considering. If the Eisenhower administration decides to put some steam behind a bill to raise the minimum to 90 cents, then perhaps we shall see some improvement by amendment. But many more in the House must be moved to determined action.

There is a little time left at this session of Congress, but not much.

## Prof. Morrison To Speak at Einstein Tribute

Professor Philip Morrison, physicist, will speak at the memorial tribute to Albert Einstein at Town Hall June 18. Other speakers will include B. Z. Goldberg, columnist of the Jewish Day & Morning



EINSTEIN

Journal and Joseph Brainin, journalist.

The memorial is being arranged by the Albert Einstein Memorial Committee of Societies and Landsmanshaftn.

The program will include artistic tributes by Morris Cranovsky, actor; Arnold Eidus, violinist and the Jewish Young Folksingers, conducted by Bob DeCormier.

Tickets are available at many societies and landsmanshaftn at Biderman's Book Store, 175 Second Ave., and from J. Rothman, Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Brighton.

## Court Orders More Hearings on Ex-GIs

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Supreme Court today ordered further hearings next term on the right of the military to arrest and try discharged veterans later accused of having crimes while in service.

The case involves Robert W. Toth, 24, of Pittsburgh, who was arrested by military police at his job in a steel mill on May 13, 1953, five months after his discharge. The veteran was flown immediately to Korea to stand trial but later under a court order he was returned to this country where he has been free on bond pending his appeal.

## Phone Union Contract Concedes Right to Respect Picketlines

WASHINGTON (FP). — The Communications Workers (CIO), which recently signed a contract with the Southern Bell Telephone Co. after a 72-day strike, called special attention May 27 to a contract clause on CWA members' right to respect the picketlines of other unions.

For years, CWA President Joseph Beirne said, Bell system companies have fought the union's application of the labor solidarity principle in cases where a union was picketing a building where CWA members were supposed to enter and carry on work. The union has never been happy about seeing its members ordered to help a struck employer us-

ing scab labor, either by keeping his phones in repair or installing emergency lines.

The new clause in the contract with Southern Bell, said Beirne, frees any member from company discipline for refusing to cross an authorized picketline established in connection with a lawful strike, Beirne added.

"This could be any sort of business, a manufacturer, a merchandizing establishment, a newspaper publisher, a building under construction or remodeling. Usually the work the telephone company wanted done involved the installation or repair of a telephone to enable the struck employer to continue his anti-union operation."

## People's Coalition Candidate Elected Mayor of Sao Paulo

SAO PAULO, June 1 — (Air Mail). — Senator Lino de Mattos, a people's coalition candidate, has won election for mayor of Sao Paulo, Brazil's foremost industrial city. This victory is expected to have important bearing on the coming national presidential elections in October. Sen. de Mattos was supported by a five-party coalition including the Labor Party, of former Pres. Vargas, the Social Progressive Party and the Communist Party.

Many mass meetings to arouse support for the coalition candidates were held throughout Sao Paulo. Some were featured by "Vivas" for Ex-Pres. Getulio Vargas and for Luis Carlos Prestes.

The importance of the Sao Paulo mayoralty elections to the nation was stressed in an interview with Diogenes Arruda, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Brazilian C.P., which was published on the front page of the leading Communist daily, Imprensa Popular of Rio.



# Daily Worker

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## BIG FOUR EXPECTATIONS

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER doesn't want the country to have any "fatuous expectations" about the forthcoming Big Four meeting. And Secretary of State Dulles put on a cap and gown to make a speech expressing doubts that the Big Four meeting can bring about any relaxation of East-West tensions.

Far be it from us to be fatuous but let's examine a little bit of the record:

- There was a war in Korea. It ended.
- There was a war in Indochina. It ended.
- There were generals and admirals (appointed to shape military strategy by Eisenhower) telling us war would break out in the Formosa Straits the middle of April. That war didn't break out and we've moved closer to negotiations with the Chinese to end the whole crisis.

• There was a deadlock on Austria. Now there is an Austrian treaty and an agreed withdrawal of foreign troops.

• There were eight years during which both Truman and then Eisenhower refused to participate in a Big Four meeting "at the summit." Now such a meeting will take place.

• For years there was a deadlock on the disarmament question and now according to Britain's UN delegate the Soviet Union and the western powers are agreed on the major principles of arms reduction and atomic ban.

Can you blame folks for having great expectations from the Big Four meeting, in view of these achievements the people secured from their steadfast support for the cause of peace?

Unwittingly President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles are admitting that they are reluctant about this whole business of relaxing tensions. They are admitting that they contributed very little to the great progress achieved so far.

And this is surely a sign that public opinion must so impress itself on the Administration that we will be able to expect solid results for peace from the Big Four meeting.

## BRINGING OUT THE TRUTH

THROUGHOUT U. S. history men and women have suffered imprisonment and even death to uphold freedom. Among the foremost of these heroes have been Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

"History will record the truth and give the public the opportunity to right the great wrong done us," the Rosenbergs said before they were executed two years ago. Now from Alcatraz, where he is completing the fifth year of a 30-year sentence, Morton Sobell declares: "Neither death nor Alcatraz will keep the truth hidden. I will never be forced to bear false witness."

The words of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell are coming true each day. People throughout the country, speaking out boldly against injustice in accordance with the example set by the Rosenbergs and Sobell, by Smith Act prisoners, and other brave men and women, are beginning to move forward in the fight against informers and fraudulent trials.

Bringing out the truth in the Rosenberg-Sobell case will go far toward establishing justice in our country. Because, let us never forget, this is the frame-up aimed at convincing the American people that persons who resist the crack-down on civil liberties and speak for peace are potential spies and traitors. The tremendous protest on the Rosenberg-Sobell case prevented an outbreak of such frame-ups.

There are increasing signs that a new trial can be won for Morton Sobell and that the truth can be established. New Yorkers can make a major contribution toward bringing the case to public attention by attending the gathering in behalf of Morton Sobell at Carnegie Hall on Thursday, June 16, at 8 p.m. on the occasion of the second anniversary of the execution of the Rosenbergs.

## ISADORE JOFFE

WE ON THE DAILY WORKER staff, as well as his many friends outside the paper, will sorely miss Isadore Joffe, our co-worker for over 20 years who died last Friday.

Joffe was in charge of supplies and shipping, no small job on a hard pressed working class newspaper. Yet in the heavy pressure of endless and vital detail, Joffe remained a patient, humorous and ever friendly personality, no mean achievement for any of us. His zest for life expressed itself in many ways, from his activities for a better world at peace to his managing of the New York Symphony Mandolin Orchestra, of which highly regarded group he was the guiding spirit.

The tasks that Joffe did so well will now have to be continued by others. But there is no replacing the person and the friend.



# TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

## Reply to a Friend on Tito and Socialism

(Continued from Page 2)

prevails in Yugoslavia.

2. That the main classes in Yugoslavia are the workers and peasants.

3. That the working people there share the common goals of the international working class.

According to my friend, Tito's role is that of "social imperialism." He says: "The Cominform exposure of Tito was no error. It was as necessary as Lenin's exposure of Kautsky."

My friend feels that the Cominform criticism of Tito has been correct. Now of course I would agree with him that Tito is certainly not beyond criticism. On the contrary, I can think of views expressed by Tito as far back as 1947 which I think were profoundly wrong. Such as an article Tito wrote criticizing the Communists of Italy and France for not having taken power during the war when they were the leaders of the resistance against fascism. As though they were in a position to do so. They were not and Tito was wrong.

I also agree that Tito did much that was dead wrong after 1948. One can cite for example the Yugoslav delegation in UN which compromised with those supporting armed intervention in Korea. Undoubtedly certain changes have been taking place within Yugoslavia tending to rectify many errors.

But having wrong views on this or other matters is a far

cry from the accusations made in 1948 and subsequently. About those charges Khrushchev said in his speech:

"We studied assiduously the materials on which had been based the serious accusations and offenses directed at that time against the leaders of Yugoslavia. The facts show that these materials were fabricated by the enemies of the people, detestable agents of imperialism who by deceptive methods pushed their way into the ranks of our party."

The crime of Beria, Abakumov and their like, it appears, was that they seized upon instances of genuine political differences or even erroneous views, and fabricated charges of espionage, and conspiracy. It turns out they did so to cover up their own conspiracy.

DURING the period of the break between Yugoslavia and the other socialist states, the western imperialists made strenuous efforts to win over Tito and Yugoslavia to their side in the cold war.

Let me cite two authorities who say the imperialist efforts failed. One is the first secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The other is the Wall Street Journal. Khrushchev said in his speech last Friday in Sofia:

"We have seen that in spite of the difficulties experienced by Yugoslavia as a result of the disturbance of relations with our

countries, Yugoslavia has not given up her sovereignty, has retained her independence and has remained in the Socialist camp."

The Wall Street Journal (June 6) has an editorial chiding Washington for trying to kid the public that Tito was ever won over.

"What is sure," the Journal writes for the stock and bond trade, "is that Tito has never been an ally of the West, and his expedient toleration of the West has been diminishing in proportion to his increasing chumminess with the East."

It further says, with considerable asperity: "Western diplomats and military planners will be well advised, we think, not to make too little of the Soviets' sojourn in Belgrade. Washington should see as clearly as Belgrade does what constitutes Yugoslavia's natural element."

The degree to which the Yugoslav Communist League has been, or has not been, following a consistent Marxist-Leninist policy was not commented on by Khrushchev. If my previous column had implied that Khrushchev did say the Yugoslav Communist League was presently Marxist-Leninist, that was wrong. But it is indisputable that the talks in Belgrade advanced the goal which Khrushchev set: "to establish mutual understanding between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Yugoslav Communist League, on the basis of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism."

# Negro Press Roundup

## Negro Editor Hits Press Silence On Murder of Negro Minister

"WHERE are all the saviours of law and order, the loud defenders of constitutional government, the Paul Reveres of freedom?" asks the editor of the Baltimore Afro-American, stunned by the silence in most of the press on the murder of Rev. George W. Lee for wanting to vote in Belzoni, Mississippi.

"What becomes of those headline-hunting bloodhounds," the editorial continued, "who can always sniff out subversives where none existed before."

The Afro called on all the so-called "starspangled organizations—the American Legion, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the crusading columnists of the commercial press—to recognize "the clear and present danger" in the fact that a man can be killed for wanting to vote in an American election.

AFRO columnist James L. Hicks writes that he is "beginning to feel that it's about time for the colored voters of this country to ask Adlai Stevenson and the Democratic Party for a divorce." Discussing a serious political issue in a humorous vein, Hicks accuses Stevenson and the Democrats of backsliding on the civil rights issue and of acting as if they might "sleep more comfortably . . . in bed with a Dixiecrat fishwife." Hicks says he's respectable and "not a political prostitute into whose bed he (Stevenson) can jump one year before elections and then dash off to sleep with the Dixiecrats for the other 364 days."

THE Pittsburgh Courier extended editorially the hand of right-wing Republicanism to Rep. Adam C. Powell for his performances at the Bandung Conference of Asian-African nations. Practically equating the

Eisenhower administration and its foreign policy as the will of God, the Courier claps its hands over Rep. Powell's reversal of form from the days he edited the Harlem People's Voice, accepted nomination of the American Labor Party and was a vigorous anti-jimcrow leader. Warily, the Courier asks: "Is the Harlem Congressman seeking to get into the good graces of the powers-that-be, and if so why?"

And the editorial concluded: "Whatever the reason, we are glad to see the NEW Congressman Powell in the role of defender of God's country." This paen seems to have come out of the deep anti-Communist loneliness Courier editor George S. Schuyler, the lone defender in Negro journalism, of Sen. Joseph McCarthy, his brood and his "ism."

THE COURIER, after praising Rep. Powell for toning down the fight against jimcrow in the world heaped bouquets upon the State of New Jersey for ending discriminatory zoning of Englewood's public schools. And this after the naughty Association for the Advancement of Colored People exposed the "hypocrisy" and "subterfuge" practiced by the local officials in charge of that part of "God's country."

THE Chicago Defender and the New York Age Defender ran identical editorials supporting the move initiated in Harlem for boycotting banks which discriminate against Negro home owners in mortgage financing. The editorial likens the northern mortgage squeeze against Negroes to what the White Citizens Councils are doing in Mississippi, and charges: "The prejudiced whites in positions of power in many financial insti-

tutions have been practicing the same Mississippi technique all over the country right along."

"We would like to see a little action," urged the editor. "Just don't give the hate-mongering banks a white quarter and take every dollar you have in them out now."

THE NEW YORK Amsterdam News, speaking editorially on the subject of banks, eschews "rabble-rousing noise" on the issue and calls for "sober-minded bankers" to get together with "sober-minded community leaders of good intentions and try to find a solution to this vexing problem."

DR. MARGUERITE CARTWRIGHT, Amsterdam News columnist, continuing her discussion of the Bandung conference, disputes those who say that China suffered a set-back or that a split developed between Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Nehru. "It is my opinion," she writes, "that it was quite the contrary. I saw no evidence of a split between Chou and Nehru. I saw no way in which 'China suffered a major set-back,' and I fail to see how the constant repetition of this in the U.S. press will make it so."

"I believe his (Chou's) successes were far beyond his fondest expectations. . . . None but the blind or dishonest could have failed to have seen this. . . ."

A. W. B.

# Daily Worker

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# Movies, TV and...

by david platt  
On Nathan Hale's 200th Anniversary

This is the 200th anniversary of the birth (June 6, 1755) of the great American patriot Nathan Hale who at the age of 21 was hanged by the British for conspiring with others to overthrow a tyrannical government by force and violence.

It was in 1775 shortly after he had enlisted as a soldier in Washington's army at Harlem Heights that Nathan Hale volunteered for a dangerous mission and was betrayed to the enemy by an informer.

Standing on a gallows in what is now East Broadway and Market St., this great American spoke the immortal words which have since become part of our country's finest democratic traditions:

"If I had ten thousand lives I would lay them down in defense of my injured, bleeding country. I regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

The British did everything they could to conceal Hale's firmness in the face of death and the inspiration his words could give to the American revolutionaries.

His hanging was conducted quietly. They even failed to mark his burial place.

To this day no one is quite sure where his bones rest.

The knowledge of his last words, known to every school child today, would have been lost too, had it not been for one of his captors who could not forget this man of quiet courage who knew what he was fighting for and was not afraid to die in a good cause.

## WHICH PAPER DO YOU READ?

"The historic news is that Hollywood has reached a turning point and is fighting back against the censors of the Legion of Decency. When Father Little and Cardinal McIntyre attacked the production code authorities on the score of 'laxity,' the precedent for them was to turn tail and run. They didn't. It took courage for industry spokesmen like Eric Johnston and Dore Schary to hold their ground when blasted again by the dread charge of movie 'immorality' and the surefire appeal for guarding the faltering morals of the young."—Max Lerner in the N. Y. Post, May 31, 1955.

Now read this prominently displayed story in Variety Magazine, dated May 31, 1955 (same day) from Hollywood:

"Studios call back stars, Re-shoot scenes, cut lines to mollify Legion. . . . Production chiefs at the various studios here are re-appraising scripts, rushes, even ready-for-release films, and certain changes already have been put into force to conform, obviously, with the standards set by the Legion of Decency. What was sanctioned as perfectly permissible two weeks ago may not be tomorrow, and studio toppers aren't willing to send out anything that might draw a frown. So swiftly has the 'rebellion' against the Legion been called off."

Another Variety story in the same issue speaks of the significant victory over the Hollywood studio production chiefs won by the Legion of Decency and goes on to say:

"After last week's show of bravado in the west the new and more realistic whisper on the long distance telephone is 'get along with Father Little.' In short, the film industry does not want to invite trouble, pulpit condemnation, boycotts or pickets. The about-face, under the influence of the New York sales strategists, defers to the Catholic film-classifying body. Already the studios are rushing to 'adjust' films and objectionable sequences."

Max Lerner's article spoke of "Hollywood's new vein of iron resistance" to outside pressure.

I don't know—this latest surrender to the Legion of Decency is of a piece with the non-resistance to McCarthyism that led to loyalty oaths, blacklists, conformism, and the end of mature film making in Hollywood.

DO YOU KNOW that toll television would cost the average family \$1,156 a year for the kind of shows now televised free? And that doesn't include the \$80 to be paid for installing an 'un-scrambler' for toll TV receivers. These figures come from the Committee Against Pay-As-You-See TV, a voluntary group made up of theatre, television and radio station owners, numerous trade unions, chambers of commerce, the National League of Television, trade associations, set owners and others.

ISAAC DUNAYEVSKY, well known Soviet composer of operettas and movie music defends jazz and pleads for freedom in the composing of light music in an article published in the musical magazine "Sovietskaya Muzyka," organ of the Union of Soviet Composers. "I can't understand," he writes, "why in our light Soviet music we cannot make use of jazz rhythms and jazz tones, which, by the way, already have exercised and could not but exercise, an influence on all modern music." For a long time, he continued, "it seemed that jazz had been expelled forever from our music. The saxophone was anathematized, the accordion was stricken from the list of instruments in musical schools and foxtrots and tangos were banned and replaced by dances of our great-grand mothers. But the love of jazz could not be destroyed."

Dunayevsky's article, is one of a number that have appeared in recent months calling for more attention to the achievements of other countries.



NATHAN HALE

## Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

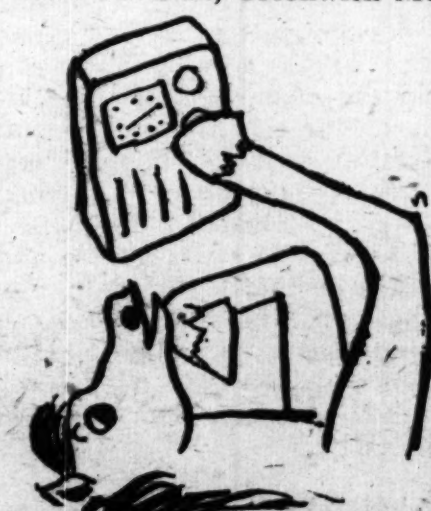
TV  
Baseball: Giants-Milwaukee (11) 1:25 p.m.  
News, Sports (2) 6  
News, Weather (4) 6:45  
Movie Museum (9) 7. New York Hat with Mary Pickford  
The Charlie Gehringer Story (9) 7:15  
Weather & News (2) 7:25  
Disneyland (7) 7:30. From Aesop to Andersen  
Perry Como (2) 7:45  
Baseball: Dodgers vs. Redlegs (9) 7:55  
President's Press Conference (5) 8:30. Repeated on (11) 10:30  
Mr. Citizen (7) 8:30  
Play: The Inn (4) 9. About lynch law  
Play: The Barretts of Wimpole St. (2) 10  
This Is Your Life (4) 10  
Boxing: Ezzard Charles vs. John Holman (7) 10  
Featurama (5) 11:10. Short subjects  
Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 1  
RADIO  
Giants-Milwaukee, WMCA 1:30  
News, WCB, WOR, WRCA 6  
John Vandercook, CIO news WABC 7  
Edward Murrow, news WCB 7:45  
Dodgers vs. Cincinnati WMGM 7:55  
Sinatra Show WRCA 8:15  
Croucho Marx WRCA 9  
Yankees-Detroit WINS 9:10  
Presidential Press Conference WOR 9:15



Boxing: Ezzard Charles vs. John Holman WABC 10:10  
Dizzy Gillespie Quintette WOR 11:30

## MOVIES

The Informer (revival) Baronet Marty, Sutton  
One Summer of Happiness, (Swedish) World  
Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th St. Guild.  
Holiday for Henrietta (French) Art  
Bad Day at Black Rock, 68th St.  
Tight Little Island & Man in White Suit (British), Fifth Ave.  
Big Family (Soviet), Stanley  
La Ronde & Le Plaisir (French), 55th St.  
Bellissima (Italian) & Beauties of Night (French), Thalia  
Wuthering Heights (revival) Plaza  
Tight Little Island & Man in White Suit (English) Fifth Ave.  
DRAMA  
Inherit the Wind, National.  
Phoenix '55, Phoenix Theatre  
Bus Stop, Music Box Theatre  
Comedy in Music—Victor Borge, Golden  
Two For Fun, Greenwich Mews



GRAND PRIZE WINNER  
"A BIG FAMILY"  
(THE ZEPHYRUS) S.D. "WE MET AT THE BLUE"  
STANLEY

## Books

# Pavel Beilin's Story Of Sleep Techniques

By MASON ROBERSON

There's a slim book out of the Soviet Union now available in progressive bookstores that should be "must reading" for certain local hospital directors.

The book is titled "A Story About One Big Family." Its author is Pavel Beilin and it has to do with the now famous experiments in sleep therapy conducted at Makarov hospital.

Doctors at this hospital have spent years experimenting with the influence of environment on a patient. Basing their work on the world famous studies of Ivan Pavlov in conditioned and unconditioned reflexes, they sought in many ways to relieve the anxieties and tensions found in their patients. They knew from Pavlov's work that environment "has a transforming influence on the organism." Their problem was to produce an environment in the hospital conducive to freedom from worries, to rest and sleep, so that the organism, the human body, could work most efficiently toward curing itself.

The book tells how they started out, some 10 years ago, with the simple practice of whispering when in the hospital's wards and halls. Improvement among the patients was noticeable.

It tells how the staff went into more and more elaborate experiments toward achieving a soothing atmosphere, experiments with paint and other interior decorations, the artificially created sound of rain (borrowed from a theater), the use of special lights, the use of a monotonous, low buzzer, tape recordings of the sound of a train and other soothing sounds, a morning "alarm" in the form of pleasant music.

The astonishing result of all their efforts was that patients were lulled into sleeping long, long peaceful hours without the use of pills. Their relaxed bodies speeded healing to such an extent that post-operative recovery time was sometimes almost halved. The effect on patients with ulcers and other diseases stemming out of tension was amazing.

The Makarov sleep therapy

## Folk Songs Feature New LP Disc Lists

Folk songs from several countries are included in recent record releases now available at progressive bookstores. They include:

The Unforgotten Man, a record of the Roosevelt Years, 10 inch LP, Weekly Guardian Associates, \$3.95.

Goodbye Mr. War—Ernie Liberman, 10 inch LP, Amercord Records, \$3.95.

Birds, Beats, Bugs and Little Fishes—Pete Seeger and Banjo, 10 inch LP, Folkways Records, \$4.25.

The Glory of Negro History—Documentary with Langston Hughes, 12 inch LP, Folkways Records, \$5.95.

Fourpence a Day and other British Industrial Folk Songs, Sung by Ewan MacColl, 10 inch LP, Stinson, \$3.

Irish Rebel Songs, Vol. 1. The Great Rebellion, 1798. Sung by Patrick Galvin, 10 inch LP, Stinson, \$3.

## What's On?

RECEPTION for Thomas Richardson, national co-director of the American Peace Crusade. Cultural program features Paul Robeson, Karen Morley, Earl Robinson. Fri., June 10, 8 to 10 p.m. at Studio 6, Nola Studios, 1637 Broadway (bet. 51 & 52 Sts.). Subscription—supper and program \$2. All welcome.  
NIGHT OF STARS: Morris Carnovsky, Jean Mural and troupe, Nikl and Eda dancers. Sat. eve, June 11, 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Beach Comm. Center, 3200 Coney Isl. Ave., B'klyn. Ausp: American Labor Party. Dancing and refreshments. Adm. \$1.25 (tax incl.).

techniques have been adopted in hospitals all over the Soviet Union. They led to the now widely used practice of having overtense or rundown citizens go to a sleepward after their day's work. There, for a week or so, they are fed supper and breakfast and sleep almost all the rest of the time.

Reading "A Story About One Big Family" is a stimulating experience. When one thinks of hospitals in the United States, many of them located on busy streets, full of loud talk, clacking footsteps, the rattle of pans, not to mention the irritating custom of waking everyone up at 5:30 a.m. for breakfast, it makes one wish he could buy a carload of the books and mail them to every doctor in this land.

When one thinks too of the countless millions of Americans suffering from ulcers, hypertension, insomnia and a hundred other diseases stemming out of the rat-race lives they're forced to live, the knowledge contained in this book takes on new measure.

What a tragic crime it is that we permit our State Department to block the full, free exchange of such knowledge. Instead of fingerprinting and otherwise harassing Soviet visitors, we should welcome them twice over. If we could persuade the likes of the staff of Makarov hospital to visit and lecture in the United States it would be far more than simple hospitality on our part. Such men have a treasure we all can share. We cheat ourselves immeasurably in building a wall against them.

(Pavel Beilin's 'A Story About One Big Family' is available at the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13 St., N.Y. for a dollar.)

*'Neither death nor Alcatraz can keep the truth hidden. I will never be forced to bear false witness.'*

—MORTON SOBELL

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## NBC Chief Comes Out Against Toll TV

David Sarnoff, chairman of the board of the National Broadcasting Company, said yesterday that "pay-as-you-see" television could destroy Free TV, and asked Congress to safeguard the "American concept of freedom to listen and freedom to look."

Sarnoff charged broadcasting would be turned into 'Narrow-casting' by a standard of 'No Fee-No See' that would blackout free TV shows millions now see merely by flicking a switch.

In a statement filed with the Federal Communications Commission he appealed to them to bar development of Pay-TV as "not in the public interest."

The FCC invited all those interested to file briefs. It will soon begin a study of the complex question of toll television.

Sarnoff's statement was one of the strongest and most detailed yet made in opposition of toll TV. It followed similar comments from Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Robert E. Kitzer, head of the American Broadcasting Company. Three of the four national TV networks have come out against pay-as-you-see TV. The other network, DuMont, has yet to take a stand.

Sarnoff said Pay-TV would bring unprecedented government controls of broadcasting on a 'public utility' basis. He predicted the networks could be dominated by motion picture producers seeking "to collect billions instead of millions of dollars by obtaining direct access to American homes." (Among those backing toll TV is Eric Johnston, head of the Motion Picture Association, which represents the major movie studios.)

Public service programs would be virtually wiped out, outstanding programs and stars would be taken over by subscription TV and viewers would have to pay to watch sports events right in their own living rooms. Sarnoff said.

(Walter O'Malley, head of the



Brooklyn Dodgers envisions a 50-cent subscription fee for all ball-games televised from Ebbets Field. John Reed Kilpatrick, president of Madison Square Garden is another outstanding supporter of toll TV).

In concluding his statement, Sarnoff added that authorization of pay-TV would raise problems of "grave concern" to all Americans.

"We believe that before the Commission adopts a policy the end result of which might well prove to be the end of the American system of free broadcasting, there are matters of political, economic and social import which should be properly solved only by the congress."

"Unlike the present free system of television, pay-television would come into homes like gas and light and telephone service for which the consumer pays. The rates and other aspects of such public utility services are now regulated by the Government."

"If pay-television broadcasting were to be authorized, the public interest may require that it likewise be treated as a public utility and made subject to similar regulation by the Government. In such an event, the practical difficulties of maintaining part of the American radio and television system free and part regulated would seem almost insurmountable."

"Such a situation might ultimately lead to Government regulation, on a common carrier basis, of all radio and television broadcast services."

### 'Davy' Tune Now a Symphony

BOSTON.—Arthur Fiedler conducted the Boston Pops orchestra night in the world premiere of a symphonic arrangement of "The Ballad of Davy Crockett."

Fiedler was then presented with a 'coon-skin cap and a toy 'shootin' arm."

## SPORT TOPICS shagging flies paid off for cub rookie gem

Rookie Bob Speake of the Cubs, a first baseman by trade, decided to shag flies in the outfield six weeks ago—and that decision has made him a prime candidate for the National League rookie of the year.

Speake, who has smashed 11 homers since then and is flirting with a .300 batting average, might still be on the Chicago bench or even in the minors had he not trotted out to the outfield on his own hook while the Cubs were taking batting practice in Brooklyn last April 30.

"I noticed him out there," says Cub manager Stan Hack, "and I saw that he caught the ball real well. When he came back to the bench, I asked him if he ever played the outfield before. He told me he had played about 70 games in the outfield while in the army, so I decided to give him a shot at it."

Speake, a 24-year-old native of Springfield, Mo., who is a meat-cutter during the off-season under the GI Bill of Rights, hasn't let Hack down.

The skinny, blond left-handed hitting youngster has been doing so brilliantly, in fact, that veteran Hank Sauer hasn't been able to gain his old job back.

Actually, Speake who didn't figure to beat out first baseman Dee Fondy when he came up to the Cubs this spring, was ticketed for another year in the minors. Chicago was getting ready to send him to Los Angeles of the Pacific Coast League but the Angels were looking for a more experienced first baseman.

"That kid Speake hit only .264 with Des Moines of the Western League last year," Los Angeles officials told the Cubs. "Don't send us him. Send us Steve Bilko instead."

So the Angels received Bilko and the Cubs kept Speake. Chicago started using him as a pinch hitter and he began delivering in the clutch. Then came that day he decided to shag flies at Ebbets Field.

Although many are surprised at Speake's big league showing, considering he hit only .264 in Class A ball last year, the Cub rookie doesn't share the general amazement.

"True, I only hit .264 with Des Moines last year," he says, "but I also had 20 homers and 82 runs batted in. I was hitting in the second slot most of the year, too."

"On the basis of that showing, plus the fact that I had a good spring, I felt that I warranted a shot up here."

"Don't get me wrong," he adds quickly. "I'm very grateful for the opportunity and I don't figure I'm a star or anything like that. All those headlines are pretty nice but I don't put too much stock in them."

Even though others already are touting him as the league's rookie of the year, however, Speake can't see it.

"What about fellows like Bill Virdon and Ken Boyer of the Cardinals?" he asks. "They have it all over me."

You can't prove it by the Cubs.

### early guessing . . .

... and who's YOUR early June guess for 1954's Rookie of the Year? In the National do you like Speake of the Cubs, or his teammates Jones, King or Chiti? Virdon, Boyer or Arroyo of the Cards, Clemente of the Pirates, Minarcin of the Reds, Roebuck of the Dodgers?

In the American do you give it to Herb Score of Cleveland? Or look for Elston Howard or John Kucks of the Yanks to come on and take it, or Art Donovan of the White Sox, or Foiles of the Indians, or Smith of the Orioles?

"On the Scoreboard" by Lester Rodney will be resumed tomorrow.

## American Chess Team on Way, What They'll Meet . . .

By RALPH CRANE

With the departure of an American team this week for a match with the Soviet chess masters, interest in the Russians is at a new peak among chess fans in our country.

The first article Monday told about the play-off between E. Geller and V. Smyslov, tied for first place after nineteen rounds of play in the 22nd USSR chess championship, and how Geller won the title of USSR champion by a score of 4-3. It gave the moves of the decisive seventh game, the previous six being drawn.

When you read about it in last Monday's Daily Worker, you read it first. It was a scoop not only on national chess magazines, but on newspaper chess columns in New York City, and probably throughout the country.

Let's examine the background of the 22nd championship and get acquainted with the players. Quarter-finals took place about a year ago. There were three semi-finals; in Leningrad, Gorky and Erivan (Armenia). Five winners in each semi-final entered the finals. Grandmaster Taimanov, who was beaten by Larry Evans (USA) by a score of 2½-1½ at eighth board in New York City last year, won at Leningrad. Candidate for Master Sherbakov was second, Master Kan (of the older generation) was third; fourth was the eighteen year old Master, Boris Spassky (remember that name, you'll hear more about him in the future), and Master Lisitzin (also no longer young) was in fifth place.

Winners at Gorky were: 1st—Grandmaster Geller, 2nd—Master Borisenko, 3rd and 4th—the young Masters Furman and Simagin, and 5th—Master Mikenas (of the older generation). At Erivan, the top five were: 1st—the young Master Antoshin, 2nd—Grandmaster Kotov, 3rd—Master Ilivitsky, 4th—the young master Korchnoy, and 5th—Grandmaster Flohr, who in the thirties was considered the most likely challenger of world champion Alekhin.

In addition to the above fifteen, the world champion (Botvinnik) and the USSR champion (Averbach) had the right to play in the finals. Grandmasters Smyslov, Bronstein and Keres were exempted from the semi-finals, in view of their hard schedule last year. Petrosyan, who was at the Belgrade international tournament during the preliminaries, was also invited into the finals. Bronstein was later excused, due to illness.

The competition in the semi-finals was keen. Grandmasters Boleslavsky, Bondarevsky, Lillienthal, Tolush and Ragozin were eliminated.

The young masters appearing in the finals were Spassky, Korchnoy, Antoshin and Furman. New to the finals were Antoshin, Spassky and Sherbakov. Sherbakov won the title of master in the semi-finals, as did four other young players. The results of the quarter-finals showed a greater proportional growth of leading players in other sections of the country, than in Moscow and Leningrad. There was a growth in the number of candidates for master taking part in the semi-finals, from 19 in 1951 to 22 in 1953.

Nine grandmasters participated in the finals: Geller, Smyslov, Botvinnik, Petrosyan, Keres, Taimanov, Kotov, Flohr and Averbach. There were ten masters: Spassky, Ilivitsky, Mikenas, Antoshin, Furman, Borisenko, Lisitzin, Kan, Simagin and Korchnoy; and one candidate for master, Sherbakov.

The next article will present a table, showing how they made out in the finals. Clip this article you are reading, and check their place in the semi-finals with the final score.

By the way, did you set up your chess board and play over the title winning (and losing) seventh game in the playoff between Geller and Smyslov?

I hope you didn't run into any snags. I transposed the notations from the simple "algebraic" system used on the European Continent to the English "descriptive" and more complicated system we use. In the algebraic, the notations start at the lower left hand corner of the board, from White's position. The horizontal ranks are marked from a to h, from left to right; the vertical files are marked 1 to 8, from bottom to top. There is only one notation for a square, for both players. Thus White's QG 1 and Black's QR 8 are merely al. The scores which arrived from the Soviet Union are in the algebraic notation.

## 'Talking Union' On LP Record

An introductory note by Dr. Philip S. Foner to the newly released long playing record of the original "Talking Union and Other Union Songs," by the Almanac Singers and Pete Seeger, has this to say:

"There is a vast body of working class literature in the United States buried away in rare labor newspapers. Among these literary treasures still to be collected are hundreds of songs and ballads composed by bards and minstrels who were themselves workers."

"These men and women, Negro and white, native Americans and foreign-born, created their own literature reflecting every aspect of life in the mines, mills, factories, shops and farms where they were forced to labor."

"They told in their songs of the agony of miserable long hours for pitiful wages, of unsanitary and dangerous working conditions, and of the horrors of unemployment. But equally important, they sang of the fighting spirit of the workers and of their determined struggles to improve their conditions through organization."

— M. R. —

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# Teen-ager's Mother Calls Trial 'Unfair from Start To Finish'

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Raymond Holley, 16-year-old Negro youth who was sentenced Monday to the electric chair by Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz in Kings County court, already had been sent to Sing Sing when his mother called to see him at the Tombs early yesterday.

The mother, revealing this much when a reporter called at her home, 448 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, said she had been told by her attorney not to talk to newspaper reporters.

Told that Mrs. Mary Williams, 55, mother of another 16-year-old Negro defendant in the trial, Robert Williams, and one of two receiving sentences of from 20 years to life, said the trial was "unfair from start to finish," Mrs. Holley said, "That's true," but she wasn't supposed to talk.

Asked how it happened that her boy's three attorneys, two of whom were court-appointed, she said, had let him plead guilty to second degree murder March 14 before withdrawing his previous admission and fighting the charge, the pretty young mother, who is in her thirties, pressed her temples and said:

"That's a long story. It was all such a mess."

She conceded it might have been a big mistake, but she said she hopes that on appeal the death verdict would be reversed.

She said stories in newspapers contained so many "lies" that "how can I pick them out?"

As for their bringing out her son was "born out of wedlock," the mother said this phrase had little meaning, that the fact was

she had had her baby when very young (a probation officer's report said 14 years old) "but I never turned my baby over to anyone else. I cared for him and brought him up," and what had the "wedlock" phrase to do with it?

"My boy never goes to poolrooms, children aren't allowed in poolrooms," and he was home by 10 p.m.

Both Robert Williams and Robert Smith, another 16-year-old Negro youth, of 347 Kosciuszko St., were sentenced to terms of from 20 years to life imprisonment.

They were charged with the murder of Jessie Lipscomb, 15, of 371 Lexington Ave., last Oct. 1, killed when a shotgun in Holley's hands went off in an alley on Kosciuszko near Thompsons St.

Mrs. Williams, mother of 11 children, six of whom are living, seated in the living room of her flat at 393 Kosciuszko St., in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area, was asked what she thought of Judge Leibowitz's statement, widely quoted in the press after the sen-

tencing, that it was the saddest day in his life.

"Sad because he made it sad," the graying haired mother and grandmother said, as a bright-eyed 4-year-old grand-daughter came skipping into the room. "The whole police force, the D.A. (Edward S. Silver) and the judge were all together in this. Our boy's lawyers (court appointed) put up a good fight, but they didn't have a chance."

Asked if her boy had pleaded guilty at any time, she said, "No, because he wasn't guilty. He didn't murder anyone, in any kind of degree. And the whole thing was an accident."

"It was brought out in court that the first statement Holley made," she said, "was that it was accidental. The boys had this old gun the Smith boy had found, and they decided they'd scare the boys in a gang who had fought with knives and hammers a couple nights before. You don't plan a murder that way, in a minute. They happened to run into Jessie, and my boy said, 'Show him the

gun,' and Holley did. Jessie said, 'Shoot me, shoot me, burn me, and backed away down the alley, and they were following, and Holley stumbled and the gun went off."

On March 14, Mrs. Williams said, when "the big mistake was made by Holley's lawyers to plead guilty," Holley said the other two boys were not involved.

"Judge Leibowitz then asked the D.A., or his assistant, what evidence he had against the other two boys and he said none. The judge said then they ought to go free. The D.A. said no, hold them for additional evidence, and the judge did. But when this was brought out in court, the judge had sent out the jury."

"They had nothing on them March 14, but they come in May 23 (when the jury trial began) and they have everything," said the mother. "And after I got on the stand and a neighbor and told how we saw my boy with his face bruised and swollen, that night he was beat up by the police, the judge said oh, she had some neighbor come in and say she saw it."

In a calm voice she said, "I've heard things on the radio about framing people, but I didn't know they framed boys. These were 15-year-old boys when this hap-

pened."

What rankled in Mrs. Williams more than any other thing, however, was the way "a detective named Carter—and of our color—lied. Yet it was in the record that he said that night (of the arrest) 'We got Williams and we got the gun. We'll pin it on him.'"

He testified he had called the parents half an hour after the arrest, she said. "But when a neighbor came, told me she thought the cops had my boy and I went there at 10:30 they chased me out."

"I went back at 2 a.m. Then I saw him. By then they'd beaten him till they got out of him what they wanted."

She paused, then said, "The Smith boy and my boy are members of the Tiny Tim club, but it's a social club. My boy goes to church. Our pastor went to see him in jail. I've been a good mother, I think. I never go out of here except to go to church."

"Why, there were those 'thrill murderers' who took a man who'd never harmed them, beat him to death and threw him in the river. Yet none of them got the chair, and one got let off."

"What is it—can't the poor get a fair trial just the same as the rich?"

## Daily Worker

New York, Wednesday, June 8, 1955

### AFL Hotel Committee Meets To Map Fight for Wage Hike

The Wage Policy Negotiations Committee of the AFL Hotel Trades Council was scheduled to meet last night to set policy "to overcome the resistance of the hotel operators to any wage increase," it was announced in the current issue of "Hotel," weekly paper of the union.

The committee is composed of Council officers and 400 delegates to an industry-wide conference held by the union recently. The hotel unions in New York are in the midst of negotiations based on a wage reopener clause in the present contract which expires in 1956.

In the past few weeks, shop meetings have been held in many hotels, with delegations of workers being sent on the spot to meet with management on wage increases.

Meetings of all workers in the Hilton chain, which includes the Waldorf-Astoria, New Yorker, Statler, Plaza, and Roosevelt, will be held today at 1, 3, and 5 p.m. at union headquarters at 305 W. 44 St.

The union paper indicates that the Hilton Hotels Corp. has reported record net profits for the first three months in 1955 of \$2,-

885,361 as against \$1,778,104 for the corresponding 1954 period.

The workers are demanding apparently that the management of each hotel go on record publicly on the wage issue, without just leaving it to the employer association spokesmen.

The strike of AFL restaurant workers at the Turf and Dempsey restaurants on Broadway and 49 Street rounds out its fourth week yesterday with no settlement in sight. The members of Locals 1, 15, and 89 of the Hotel and Restaurant International Union are fighting for standard union contracts against a "union-busting" effort by employers' associations to use these strikes as a wedge against the union's contracts in the entire Broadway-Times Square area.

Picketing continues daily at the Turf and Dempsey restaurants.

### Pepsi-Cola Plant Win Raise at

BUFFALO, June 7 (FP).—A guaranteed annual wage agreement ended a two-day strike at the Pepsi-Cola bottling plant here. A 10-cent hourly raise was included in the package.

## Mayor's Decision on Gulick Seen Victory for Wall Street

By MICHAEL SINGER

Wall Street and so-called "economy" budget advocates yesterday hailed Mayor Wagner's decision to transfer the city's Division of Analysis from Budget Director Abraham Beame's jurisdiction to that of City Administrator Luther H. Gulick. While seem-

ingly a technical change in the operational procedures of the billion and a half dollar municipal budget, Mayor Wagner's approval of Gulick's demand for increased fiscal powers represents a drastic switch in policy.

With Gulick now taking over the key budget division which determines how and when city funds are to be allocated, civil service workers and their union spokesmen foresaw grim days ahead. The City Administrator has been one of the most zealous exponents of sweeping cuts in departmental personnel under the guise of eliminating "waste" and in his capacity as director of the City Management Survey under ex-Mayor Vincent Impellitteri, suggested a policy of speedup in all municipal agencies as an "efficiency" method.

The Commerce and Industry Association and the Citizens Budget Commission, both subsidized by corporations, utilities and major business enterprises in the city and spokesmen for higher fare and reduced services to New Yorkers, have long been beating the drum for greater administrative powers to Gulick, especially in the area of city funds.

The fact that such civic-minded groups as the League of Wom-

en Voters and the Citizens Union have also backed Gulick's demand for taking over Beame's fundamental budgetary powers does not alter the basic picture—that Mayor Wagner has succumbed to reactionary pressures and opened the gates for a series of attacks on increased pay struggles of city workers.

Rumors spread through City Hall yesterday that Beame might resign. The Budget Director, far from a militant advocate of city union programs, has, however, the support of nearly all the municipal unions in his fight to retain jurisdiction over the allocation of budget funds.

The more than 190,000 city employees see Beame as a "mid-

dle-of-the-road" administrator with whom they can discuss departmental grievances and adjust fiscal differences. Gulick has shown himself a die-hard "economy-minded" ally of the worst anti-labor representatives in business and government.

City Hall observers yesterday were asking themselves: "Why did the mayor decide on this change at this time?"

Privately they agreed with those who argued that the approval of Gulick over Beame reflected a continuing negative process in the Wagner Administration.

There is much uneasiness among astute Democratic leaders over these manifestations of Wagner policy.

## The UAW-Ford Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

clause. But we heard of no such provision in the new pact.

The skilled workers, like those who walked out at the Ford Rouge plant, are equally justified in their protest against the absence of a special wage increase for the skilled crafts, as the union had demanded.

It appears that in making "CAW" the principal issue in the negotiations, the UAW's leaders have practically forgotten the other demands. They were disposed of in quickie fashion in the final "marathon" session.

The UAW's leaders could have won substantially more, especially on those non-wage issues that concern the workers so much, if they had been more conscious of the fact that their bargaining hand draws its strength from the 140,000 workers in the shops—more than 80,000 of whom had struck the plants on their own initiative.

THE FORD GAINS should strengthen the UAW's hand in fighting for a better agreement with General Motors. They set a higher "pattern" and level for the 1955 wage round. They will undoubtedly bolster the wage negotiations in steel that got under way yesterday and they certainly counter the efforts of New England textile manufacturers to CUT the wages of their workers now in the eighth week of their strike.

The partial gains won by the militant Ford workers supplementing the CIO-AFL merger agreement, the wave of militant struggles in the South and upward trend in labor political action, lead to a stage of greater struggles of the working class to new advances.

## TRIBUTE TODAY TO DR. HARRY F. WARD

Dr. Harry F. Ward, eminent clergyman, now 81, is coming out of retirement to speak under auspices of the Religious Freedom Committee on "Which Do You Want—the Bill of Rights or an American Police State?" The meeting will be at the clubhouse of the Order of True Sisters, 150 West 85th Street today (Wednesday) at 8:45 p.m.

Dr. Guy Emery Shipley, editor of The Churchman, will chair the meeting. Among other partici-

pants will be the Reverend William Howard Melish of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn; Dr. Royal France, attorney and former professor of economics, Rollins College, Florida; Rabbi Robert Goldberg of New Haven, Conn., and the Reverend Edler Hawkins, New York.

Dr. Ward was a founder of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, and for more than 30 years was its general secretary.

For more than 20 years he was professor of Christian ethics at Union Theological Seminary. From 1920 to 1940 he was chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union. In the 1930's he was chairman of the American League against War and Fascism.

Many who have participated in those struggles with Dr. Ward will be present at the meeting in tribute to a revered and honored American.